

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co.'s
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC.

Per Case, Pints.....\$5.50

Per Case, Quarts.....\$5.00

ST. GERMAIN.

Per Case, Pints.....\$7.50

Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.00

ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.50

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is distinguished by a White Label in addition
to the Red One which States that—THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
is miscible in Water in all proportions.

ITS MISCELLANEOUS IN WATER

Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing
odour will commend it to the Public for General
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Safeguard in visiting—

A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through
infected districts is strongly recommended.For washing the face and hands—A tea-
spoonful to a gallon of water.

For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.

For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to
a pint of water.

AS A MOUTH WASH

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-
spouts and stretch-traps destroys mosquito germs
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and
greatly reduces the risk of infection.A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894.

THE GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

Now that Governor Robinson and the
Permanent Committee of the Sanitary
Board have amicably settled their
differences over the Lai-chi-kok dispute
and smoked the calumet of peace, the
time seems appropriate for briefly dealing
with the extraordinary minute which his
Excellency, in the exercise of that judgment
which has been so seriously depreciated
since the introduction of the Plague into
the colony, thought fit to officially lay
before the Sanitary Board at a meeting
of that body, held on Thursday, the 9th
inst. The minute is signed by Mr.
A. M. Thomson, Acting Assistant Colonial
Secretary, and runs as follows—"At the last meeting of the Legislative Council,
when stating that the measures the Government
proposed to adopt in reference to the existing
plague and its possible recurrence, I said (see
the local newspapers)—'Since I have been in
this Colony, which is more than two years, I havenever until the other day received from the
Sanitary Board, or any other Board, any notice
that there was a single insanitary dwelling
in China-town or elsewhere in the Colony.'
Under Section 13, subsection 7, of the
Ordinance No. 24 of 1887—the Public Health
Ordinance—the Sanitary Board has power to
make, and when made to alter, amend, or
revoke by-laws with regard to the following
matters: 'The closing of premises unfit for
human habitation and the prohibition of their
use as such.' The Permanent Committee of the
Board, which has recently been appointed, has
within the last month closed nearly 400 houses
on the ground that they are unfit for human
habitation."I should be glad if you will report to me
why the Board has never before the existing
crisis come upon the Colony exercised the powers
which it clearly possesses and has for several
years possessed in the matter to which I have
referred.""Please lay this minute before the Board and
have it printed in their proceedings."On the motion of Mr. J. J. FRANCIS,
Q.C., who remarked that it was a very
controversial question, and many reasons
existed which rendered it desirable that
its consideration should be held over, it
was accordingly shelved for the time being.Although no harm is likely to be done by
deferring the reply to his Excellency's
minute until it has been circulated amongst
the members of the Board, we quite fail
to see that there is anything 'very con-
troversial' in the matter or any reason
why a direct answer should not have been
given at once. The question is plain
enough, and the only reply is equally
simple—so simple and self-evident, in fact,
that one is at a loss to understand why
the Governor could have so palpably
laid himself open to such a direct
rebuff. During the past month about four
hundred houses have been closed by the
Permanent Committee on the ground that
they are unfit for human habitation, and Sir
WILLIAM ROBINSON wants to know why the
Sanitary Board never exercised the powers it
clearly possesses and has for several
years possessed, until after the advent of
the Plague. Surely his Excellency knows
that the members of the Sanitary Board
never have been in the habit of making
and never were supposed to make personal
house-to-house visits of the slums of
Tai-ping-shan and other equally filthy
districts, and that their powers and func-
tions have been consultative rather than
executive. The members of the Board,
in plain English, were not aware of the
existence of these numerous hovels that
have recently been condemned as unfit for
human habitation, no report to that effect
having ever been made to them by the
paid officials of the Government, the
Sanitary Superintendent and Inspectors,
etc., whose duty it was to make these
discoveries and report them to the proper
authorities. That there has been gross
neglect in this and many other directions
is only too apparent, but to attempt to throw
censure on the honorary members of the
Sanitary Board for the flagrant care-
lessness or incapacity of the men
appointed by the Government for
certain clearly defined duties, is carrying
the official burlesque business of the colony
has had so much lately, a trifle too
far. It is too absurd for serious
consideration, and we really cannot
imagine how the Head of the Executive
could have been so ill-advised as to place
himself in such a false position. If
Governor Robinson wants an answer to
his question, and the question is
undoubtedly an important one in the
existing crisis, he should apply to the
responsible Sanitary officers who are paid
to perform duties which have been sadly
neglected, and to the experts of the Public
Works Department.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KOREAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, July 13th.
Lord Kimberley has offered British mediation
to China and Japan. The latter has accepted
the offer.The Italian Chamber has adopted stringent
anti-Anarchist laws, despite the determined
opposition of the Radicals and Socialists.

THE UNITED STATES RAILWAY

STRIKE.

The trouble at Chicago is practically over, but
affairs in San Francisco are still menacing.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Est* was at Kluang on the 5th instant,
bound up to Ichang.The steamer *Malacca* arrived at Shanghai on
the 7th inst. with a cargo of coals from Tongku.The British steamer *Bothwell Castle* was
docked at Kowloon yesterday for a slight over-
haul prior to leaving for Australia in ballast.Dr. Bolles—At our hospital we are now trying
a liberal course of champagne upon the patients.
Pettin Blet—Ach Himmel! Vere can I catch
de plague?The U.S. *Monocacy* is reported to have paid
as high as \$31 a ton for bunker coal, the British
Admiral having bought up all the Welsh coal
in Shanghai.Moralist—Do you think a man can go into
Hongkong, police and retain his self-respect?
Official Member—Oh, yes. His tastes
change, too!The *Marble* was docked at Kowloon this
morning for the usual half-yearly sailing and
painting. The China Navigation Co's cargo
steamer *Shantung* will go to dock on Monday
for a similar purpose.A CHINESE correspondent states that the Russian
Chang d'Affaires in Peking has declared that
the Viceroy acted illegally in sending troops
to Korea, even although the measure was
taken at the request of the Korean Government.A HOME paper states that the Russian Govern-
ment have recently concluded a contract with
Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, to construct
a torpedo-boat destroyer, 180 feet in length,
having the guaranteed speed of twenty-nine
knots during the run of three hours duration under
a load of thirty tons. This is two knots in excess
of the speed hoped for in the forty-two destroyers
lately ordered by the British Admiralty.THE Russian transport *Kostroma* commenced
loading tea at Hankow on the 5th instant.It is rumored in the North that Mr. Neth-
terly, formerly Consul of Shanghai, will be appointed
Chinese Minister to Japan.THE P. & O. mail steamer *Rosetta* which arrived
here yesterday from Bombay covered the dis-
tant route from port to port in 16 days.ORDERS are stated to have been received at
the Nanking Arsenal to send a quantity of gun-
powder to Tientsin without delay.Gilligan—Times are very hard just now; a
fellow has to economize!
Berlio Blet—Dot's vot I am doing. I only
drink mit my friends!A RESIDENT at Chikling u der last Saturday's
date writes to the Shanghai morning paper that
"the weather is awfully hot now, and the tem-
perature in the shade for the last three days has
been 98 deg."Reporter—They have started an asylum in
Singapore.
Editor of the *Daily Star*. Send 'em three
copies. They always like our paper!THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will
call alongside vessels holding code per nant C
between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey
men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning
about 12.30 p.m.It was rumored in Nanking on the 13th inst.
that there was an insurrection at Ichou in Shun-
tung, and that the Governor of that province had
telegraphed to the Nanking Viceroy for military
assistance.The following appointments have been made
in the British Consular Service:—Mr. G. M. H.
Playfair to Ningbo, Mr. Octavius Johnston to
Peking, and Mr. E. L. B. Allan to be Vice-Consul
at Pagoda Island.A TARIQ correspondent writing on the 2nd inst.
says:—"There are no fewer than five steamers
at the Tongku Coal Wharf to-day, taking in
coal. The Coal Company must be doing a
good business."A SECOND instalment of 3,000 yen, for damage
done by the Korean Government to Japanese
residents in that country by the Export Prohibition
edicts, was lately received by the Japanese
Minister in Seoul.The flow of coin from the Philippines keeps on
unabated. The Customs returns for the second
fortnight of June show imports of, and exports
of, \$2,700,000. It is but little wonder that exchange
on Manila plays such remarkable pranks.UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal,
the medical authorities have taken steps for the
Calcutta and to be enforced in cases of small-
pox against vessels arriving from Hongkong and
other Chinese ports visited by the plague.UP to the 22nd ultimo, there were 2,063 cases of
dysentery, 424 deaths, in this year in different parts
of Japan. This is said to be more than double
the number for the same period last year. The
Hyogo News reports that in Osaka alone, during
the first six days of last month, there were 363
cases, including 56 deaths.A NUMBER of leading residents of Tokyo and
Yokohama are said to be preparing to give a
commemorative dinner to Professors Kitazato and
Aoyama upon their return from Hongkong. But
these self-designated Japanese scientists are scarce-
ly likely to return to the charming Land of the
Rising Sun for many weeks to come.THERE is a certain amount of queer humour in
the Castilian soul. A prominent Manila news-
paper in commenting upon the historical position
of the day, July 8th, says:—"On this day Peter
the Great defeated Charles XII of Sweden at the
bloody battle of Poltava, and the church-
tower was inaugurated in the Cathedral of
Moscow."A CORRESPONDENT of the *Naval and Military*
Record says:—"I hear that Commander War-
render, of the *Centurion*, is coming home.
Having married the daughter of the Earl of
Shaftesbury, his wife would take precedence of
the wives of all the Admirals and Captains. This
kind of topsy-turvydom would never be in the
Navy if Captain Warrender were to be in the
Navy of Commerce."COUNT SAIGO, Minister of the Japanese Navy,
gave a very pleasant entertainment on the 30th
ult. In his villa at Meguro, Tokyo, to Admiral
Fremantle and other British naval officers.
Count Oyama, Minister of the Army;
Vice-Admiral Nakamura, Chief of the Naval
Command Office; Captain Kurusu, of the
Trukuba Kan, and other distinguished Japanese
officials were invited to meet the guests.We read that the British North Borneo Com-
pany has just issued new land regulations of a
much more generous nature to holders than
their hitherto in force. The main point is that
those who held land—for which they had paid
—were after twelve years liable to have some
part taken back by the company. If a certain
proportion had not been cultivated. They now
become virtually freeholders, for a 99 years
lease, which is now to be granted to them,
may be considered as equal to a freehold.
In the case of those who received free grants
they can now pay 30 cents an acre per annum,
and retain land that was liable to forfeiture by
their grant after twenty years. A feature of the
new terms is that they are irrev. cable.We have received a copy of the "Tacoma
City Directory" and desire to congratulate its
publishers, R. L. Polk & Co., upon their creditable
work. The book gives a very clear idea of the
brief and brilliant existence of the new metropolis
of the Pacific Coast. Six years ago it was a
wilderness; to-day it is a handsome city of
20,000 population, with water, gas, electric
lighting, telegraph, telephone, trolley-cars,
pneumatic tubes and electric launches. Its
business in 1888 was under \$5,000,000 in 1893 it was
over \$70,000,000. In 1894 it promises to be
close upon \$100,000,000. The population is
American, British and German in about the order
named. The enterprise of the place is well
shown by the size of the book, which contains
1,031 pages of reading matter and advertisements.OUR Swatow correspondent writes on the 12th
inst.:—"The effects of the hapless carpenter of
the steamer *Strathgairn*, who died in the Swatow
Inferno from the effects of a fall into the ship's
hold when leaving this port on the 18th ult.,
were said by a local newspaper to be still
a mere story. The carpenter, who was putting
on the upper deck benches when the accident
happened, injured his spine very badly, but
managed to linger on for over a fortnight through
the care and attention of those in charge of the
Inferno. The steamer *Huonan* arrived here
on the morning of the 9th inst., the first com-
paratively strange vessel that had visited the
port for over a fortnight. Everything has been
thoroughly disinfected, and, of course, the plague
is mainly responsible. Lately we have been
daily expending fresh S.E. winds towards
us, with passing clouds."A TELEGRAM was received in Shanghai on the
9th inst. to the effect that the steamer *Paoting*
had broken her shaft and was anchored in
Passaic Bay, between Shanghai and Vladivostok.THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamship
Empress of Japan arrived at Shanghai at mid-
night yesterday, and will leave again at 6.30 a.m.
to-day for this port, where she is expected to
arrive about 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th inst.THE *China Gazette* hears that the C. E. and
Mining Company's steamer *Ching-fing* has been
ordered to proceed at once to Tongku to carry
troops to Korea, and that the other vessels of
the same line will be chartered for similar
duties.At the Magistracy this forenoon the Chinese
pointsman responsible for the tram collision of
the 17th inst., was prosecuted by Mr. W. K.
Wylie, superintendent of the line. No evidence
of an incriminating nature being forthcoming,
Mr. Wodehouse discharged the accused.LIU YUNG-FU, the celebrated ex-Chief of the
Black Flags, who is now stationed in Kuang-
tung, is reported to have offered to 11 Hun-
g-ching the services of his old Black Flags to
fight against the Japanese. Liu says he can
raise several thousand "braves" and he will
lead them himself.PRIVATE telegraphic advices were received here
from Japan this forenoon stating that the
Japanese Government has ceased the purchase
of foreign steamers for the present at all events.
This may mean that the Japanese have already
procured all the extra steamers required for their
transport service or that a pacific settlement of
the Korean difficulty, through the mediation of
Great Britain, is now within measurable distance.
However, this is mere speculation, and as the
war clouds are still clearly visible in the North
it is beyond question that, although present
prospects may favour hopes of peace, latent
possibilities forbid undue confidence in the
immediate future.A FEW minutes past 7 this morning a terrific
quake from the eastward where it over the usually
placid surface of the harbor, a strong conical "erale"
damaged to small craft generally. One of the
Chinese-owned *Vau-mei* ferry launches was
almost capsized near the Victoria Hotel wharf
and lost all her awnings; while the funnel went by
the board. The *Macro* trader *Perseus* was
felt the full force of the puff, which also tore
her awnings into ribbons and frightened
her living freight almost out of their wits,
while the crew of a fishing junk which
"making for the Central Market under
full sail, as to the chance of a sail-boat
with their frail craft," "turning turtle" before
the helm could be put over. The whole of the
crew were picked up by sampans, and beyond
getting a thorough ducking seemed none the
worse for their experience. They didn't mind
the bath; what vexed them most was the loss
of their fish.At the Tokyo High Court on the 28th ultimo, the
following judgment was entered in the prosecu-
tion by the Japanese Government of Yi
Itusuboku and others charged with conspiring
to murder the notorious Korean political refugee,
Kim Ok-ikun.—Yi Itusuboku—not guilty.
With regard to the charge of instigation to the
murder of Kim Ok-ikun, though it is evident
that a Korean residing in Japan instigated a
Korean to murder a Korean named Kim Ok-ikun
at Shanghai, in the Empire of China, it is not a
crime to which the Criminal Law of Japan can
be applied. As to the charge of the attempted
murder of Bok-Eiko, as the accused did not go
beyond preliminary steps, he cannot be con-
sidered guilty. Kawakubo Tsunekichi—not
guilty; the charge of being accessory to murder
falls through, as Yi Itusuboku, whom he assisted,
is acquitted. Bok-Eiko, Kim-Koku, Bok-
Heikichi, and Ryu-Shoman—not guilty; owing
to insufficiency of evidence on the charge of
forfeiture of confinement and binding. Ri-Kelwan
—One month and ten days' imprisonment and
two yen fine. Tel-Rankyo—One month's
imprisonment and two yen fine; both for forcible
confinement and binding. The Crown Prosecutor
has appealed against the acquittal of Yi
Itusuboku and Kawakubo, while the Counsel for
the defence has appealed against the sentences
on Yi-Kelwan and Tel-Rankyo.THE second Gymkhana of the season will be
held on the Race-course, Happy Valley, on
Saturday the 4th August, commencing at 5 p.m.
It will be under the patronage of his Excellency
Governor Robinson, his Excellency Mr. Jor-
nesat-G. Digby Barker, and Commodore
G. T. H. Boyes, R.N., and will comprise the
following events:—1.—5 p.m. Event for Asiatics.
2.—5.15 p.m. Event for Europeans.
3.—5.30 p.m. PONY RACE; three-quarter mile
race; for all China ponies; weight for inches
as per scale with 10 lbs. added; subscription
prizes allowed to lbs. *Bona fide* Polo ponies
allowed 15 lbs. winners at a Gymkhana of
this season, for each race, 7 lbs. extra;
winner at this race meeting of one race 7 lbs.
extra; of two or more races 10 lbs. extra;
3 months accumulative; entrance \$1.00; first
prize a Cup value about \$50.00; second 70
per cent. of Entrance fees; third 30 per cent.
4.—5.45 p.m. LEMON CUTTING.
5.—6 p.m. PONY RACE, Once Round; for all
China Ponies; weight for inches as per scale,
with 15 lbs. added. Subscription Prizes
allowed to lbs. *Bona fide* Polo Ponies allowed
20 lbs. Previous winners at a Gymkhana of
this season barred; winners at any Race
Meeting of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two or more
races 10 lbs. extra; 3 months accumulative; first
prize a Cup value about \$50.00; second 70
per cent. of Entrance Fees; third 30 per cent.6.—6.15 p.m. LADIES' NOMINATION: A Mathe-
matical Race.—Competitors start mounted in
front of the winning post. Ride over a hurdle
round a flag (left arm) 150 yards distant, and
back over hurdle; hand an envelope to
nomination containing a paper on which a
simple set sum has to be worked out by the
competitor, and handed, once more round the
flag, first past the winning post, with the sum
correctly worked in his hand, wins.
7.—6.30 p.m. ONE MILE HANDICAP; for all
China Ponies; entries to close on Saturday
28th July; entrance \$1.00. \$2.00 if non-
acceptance not declared to the Hon. Secretary
before 5 p.m. Tuesday, 31st July; weights
will be notified on Monday, 30th July; first
prize a Cup value about \$50.00; second
70 per cent. of Entrance Fees; third 30
per cent.

REGULATIONS.

1.—The decision of the Committee on all
matters to be final.
2.—In Foot Races, four to start or no Second
Prize; six to start or no Third Prize.
3.—In the consideration of penalties the
Winners of *Bona fide* Polo Pony and Ladies'
Nomination Races are exempt.
4.—Competitors are required to be at the
Starting Post at the hour named in the Pro-
gramme.
5.—Entries close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 28th
July, and should be sent to Captain Murray,
A.D.C., Headquarters House.
Riders to appear in colours under the flag of
\$1.00.By advertisement it is notified that board and
lodging will not be procurable at the Victoria
Hotel after Monday the 16th inst. The old
"Vic." is about to have its shutters, as a "pub,"
put up for all time. The bar and billiard rooms,
however, are still open to the public.THE N. C. *Daily News* reports that a rather
serious accident happened on board the steamer
Wing-shan on the 5th inst., on her way up to
Shanghai. It appears that one of the steam
pipes burst and filled the engine-room with
steam, and while the chief engineer was trying
to shut off the steam, his hands were very badly
scalded, the other two engineers being also
scalded. The chief engineer's injuries are
the worst, and it will be weeks before he will be
able to resume duty.The steamer *City of Sydney*, says the *San*
Francisco Chronicle of the 15th ult., will be
laid up at Benicé. Such great loads have
been made on the Pacific Mail business that not
enough traffic can be secured to keep all the
steamers in commission. On the Panama and
way-point routes the Pacific Mail has been steadily
losing money, and instead of increasing its service
to that direction it is more likely that some
steamers will be withdrawn. The *Colima* got
in yesterday with little or no freight to speak of,
and every one of the recent fleet that has been
for the south has carried but very little cargo.
An officer of the *Sydney* in discussing the situa-
tion of affairs said:—"We have not been carry-
ing cargoes such as we used to, and I am afraid
that the way-point and tea business is a thing of
the past."

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

It will be remembered by those who have
studied the *Telegraph's* daily reports of the
progress of the plague and the repressive
measures adopted from time to time, it was
frequently urged in these columns that the most
effective way of stamping out the deadly disease
would be the total destruction of the whole of
the house property in Tai-ping-shan district by
fire. That would have been a thoroughly busi-
nesslike and drastic measure, thoroughly justifiable
from every point of view. That this course was
at one time considered by the authorities as
advisable and that subsequently half-measures
were resorted to with disastrous results is
now only too well known. That the *Hong-*
kong Telegraph was not the only journal to
advocate prompt and thorough measures is
equally a matter of fact, for the *London*
Standard in a recent issue boldly asserted that
the torch should be freely applied to the infected
regions, as follows:—"The outbreak in Hong-
kong, of what seems to be a peculiarly
deadly form of the true Oriental plague is not a
circumstance very creditable to the sanitary
science of that British Colony. It appears to have
reached the island from Canton, and to be raging
almost entirely in the foul native quarters of
Victoria. To fire these filthy dens is the only
effective method of exterminating the plague
germs, and to compel the new quarters to be
erected more in accordance with European
and less in accordance with Sinitic ideas of
healthiness, is the first step to prevent a return
of so terrible a scourge." Those laugh loudest
who laugh last, and it is highly probable that
the soundness of the proposal made by this
journal and repeated by the *London Standard*
will yet commend itself to an Administration
that has succeeded in doing little else since the
outbreak of plague here than showing its weak-
ness to the general public, and especially to the
more intelligent Chinese of the colony.It will be noted by the following returns that
for the first time since the plague appeared in
the colony, no deaths occurred in the city during
the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day,
while the total number of deaths during that
time has been five only:—

From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—			
	New Deaths	Disch.	Rem. under
	cases	cured	treatment
Hospital ship <i>Hygeia</i>	0	0	10
Kennedy-house.....	1	0	27
Slaughter House.....	3	4	10
Private houses.....	0	0	16
A. M. Branch Hospital.....	0	0	0
Gov't Civil Hospital.....	1*	1	0
Total.....	5	5	100

* Died while under observation.

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to
July 13th, noon, 2,355; grand total, 2,360.
From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung
Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter
House) new cases, 4; deaths since, 3; sent to
Canton in junk, 1; total remaining under
treatment, 51.

LAI-CHI-KOK RETURNS.

The following are the returns of admissions,
deaths, etc., at the Lai-chi-kok pest-house for the
twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday
afternoon:—Admissions, 8; death, 5; dis-
charged, 1; remaining under treatment, 36.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council on the
11th ultimo the Governor, in the course of his
remarks upon the epidemic then raging in the
colony, said:—"There is another matter con-
nected with the plague which I may refer to,
and that is the possibility of increasing our
water supply. I suppose that drought in a great
measure is responsible for this epidemic, and I
understand that there is a large storage capacity
available both at the Tiam Reservoir and at
Pikoi-kim, if the Council were to decide that the
storage capacity should be increased. I may say
that in my own opinion it will be no use giving
a larger supply of water to the Chinese quarter
unless it is distributed in a proper manner by
responsible officials. What we want, as was
well said in the paper this morning, is not so
much a house-to-house visitation as a drain-
age visitation, and unless we can flush these
drains regularly I am afraid we shall not get
rid of the seeds of the disease. It would be
retrograde of me to say, perhaps, that the
separate drainage system is a failure, but I can-
not help being of opinion that the proper system
if it could be carried out, for China-town would
be the surface system (basin, basin) which is
in force in the West India Islands where I have
resided. There you see everything above ground,
and you do not see the dead rats, the dead dogs,
and old rats that fill up the drains and cause
such a nuisance here. I should be glad to know
what the feeling of the unofficial members is in
regard to the additional water supply. I should
be prepared to call for reports from experts here
if they considered it advisable, and I understand
that for a moderate expense—\$70,000 or \$80,000—
we could get 70,000,000 gallons more at Tiam
alone." And we now learn that during the past
few days some of the engineers of the Public
Works Department have been making special
surveys at Tiam with a view to estimating the
cost of increasing the capacity of Tiam reser-
voir to the extent indicated by Sir William
Robinson who has, presumably, obtained the
sanction of the Imperial authorities to the expendi-
ture of some \$80,000 in this connection. Well
and good so far, but if this important work is
sanctioned, and the Excellency's estimate anti-
cipates it will be by the middlemembers of the local Parliament, care
should certainly be taken to avoid a
repetition of the costly blunders and iniquitous
jobbery for which the ratepayers had to pay the
piper when Tiam reservoir was in course of
construction a few years ago. What of this
kind is a purely public matter. No force the
general public who have to provide the funds
for carrying on the work, and as such it should
be undertaken by some local contractor under
a binding contract.

MACAO NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MACAO, July 13th.

Matters continue very quiet here, and for some time past there has been really nothing worth reporting. The Macao Government is credited with having thoroughly investigated the circulation of Chinese inflammatory placards, accusing Mr. José da Silva, editor of the *Independente*, and certain French missionaries of conspiring to poison the wells and commit other heinous acts, and it is earnestly hoped among all classes here that the gullible parties will be duly punished, so as to finally obliterate a pernicious custom which a certain section of the Chinese are always ready to avail themselves of.

Not a single case of plague, according to official reports, has yet developed itself in the city, although it has been rumoured that there are cases in some of the outlying Chinese suburbs. The *Cordon Sanitaire* continues to exercise a strict surveillance over all passengers arriving here, none being permitted to land until after inspection by the medical authorities. The locality known as the "Horta de Volong," with its wretched huts and shanties, which were a direct danger to the colony, has been completely wiped out—a policy which ought to be strictly followed in regard to several equally insalubrious and dangerous districts in Hongkong.

The committee of the Club União have lately supplied a splendid 4-d. water with a long felt wail in the shape of a commodious bathroom at Bell Vista, the fashionable watering-place of our local life. The mansion has sixteen rooms, which are equally apportioned between the sexes. Visitors can obtain tickets of admission at the Box Office and Hingkee's hotels.

The weather has been exceedingly hot during the afternoon, the thermometer registering at times as high as 92° in the shade. This afternoon, however, shows a great change, and it looks very much as if heavy rains and a blow are imminent.

PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR THE FAR EAST.

Per P. and O. steamer *Massilia*, from London, Ju. 21st.—To Hongkong: Captain J. L. Pearce.

Per P. and O. steamer *Himalaya*, from London, July 6th.—To Hongkong: Major W. D. Lindley, R.E.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Salasta*, from Marseilles, June 24th.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. Stewart.

Per Canadian Pacific steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, July 16th.—To Shanghai: Mr. J. W. Tucker, Mr. T. Tulloch. To Hongkong: Mr. F. Salinger.

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO.

We are indebted to our Yokohama exchanges for the following things on Korean affairs:—

The following telegram, dated 1st inst., 8.30 p.m., has been received at Yokohama from London:—"The Government of Peking has at length yielded to Li Hung-chang's views and given him leave to send troops to Korea. More Chinese troops will therefore be at once despatched to the Hermit Kingdom."

A despatch from Chemulpo says that Li Koken, of the Chinese headquarters, tried with some troops to break through the Japanese outposts. The Japanese sentinels remonstrated against it. The sequel is not given.

Should the Japanese War Department consider it necessary to levy an army of 100,000 men by calling out all the reserves. All the rifles, ammunition, and small arms, necessary for such a large army, are said to be ready.

M. Hirovva, the Russian Envoy, after negotiations with Mr. Mutsu and the Chinese Minister in Tokyo is said, at the instance of his Government, to have given advice to the Japanese Government. A communication has also been received from the British Government.

Though it was Min Zishun who appealed to China for aid in the suppression of the Tong Hak rebellion, it was chiefly owing to Yuan Si Kai's persuasion that troops were sent to Korea. Min must have known that if China despatched troops, Japan would do the same in accordance with the "Hankow Treaty"; but he put too implicit confidence in Yuan's assurances that Japan was not worth taking into account. The reality, however, with which Japan sent troops to Korea, bewildered the Korean Government, which then attempted to call for the withdrawal of the troops on the plea that the Tong Hak rebellion had been suppressed. As, however, neither Japan nor China showed any inclination to withdraw, but rather to increase their strength, the Taishan advised the King to dismiss Min Zishun, which was done.

The Japanese Government proposed to the Chinese Government that both Governments should advise the Korean Government to make internal reforms, as the chronic disordered condition of Korea was a continual menace to peace in the Far East, which could only be insured by the maintenance of Korean independence. The Chinese Government, however, rejected the proposal. Mr. Otani recently brought Yuan Si Kai to task for a notice issued by Chinese officers at Gyeon, in which Korea was spoken of as a "Chinese dependency."

Li Hung-chang thought at one time that though Japan might send a large army to Korea, the Diet and the want of confidence in the Government would prevent the Government from undergoing the great expenditure necessary for the despatch of large bodies of troops. This, he believed, was the time for opposing and defeating the Japanese in battle. He stated to have expected Japan to be shy of fighting. But a few days ago, he is said to have asked a foreign minister at Peking to give diplomatic aid by mediating in the complications between the two countries.

It is proposed that the King of Korea should at once remove his Court to Suwon, in Kogon province, 45 miles east of Seoul.

It is reported that the Chinese Consul at Nagasaki has issued private instructions to his countrymen to leave Japan at their earliest convenience.

On the 2nd instant the *Marumashi Shimbun* reported that the negotiations between the Japanese Minister and the Chinese ended in a rupture. Probably as a result of the rupture, 5,000 Chinese troops were pushed on to Seoul on the 21st ult. When the news reached Chemulpo, it was resolved that all the Japanese army should proceed to Seoul, and the Engineers left at once. The army is preparing for war. On the 21st ult. there was a hot argument between Mr. Otani and General Oshiba, the commander of the Japanese troops, about the advisability of a coup d'état, the latter favouring prompt action.

The *Chung Shinbun* reports the arrest of two Chinese spies, and also the rumour of an engagement off the West coast of Korea between the Chinese and Japanese warships on the 20th or 21st ult.

NORTH FORMOSA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tamsui, 10th July.

The Korean affair seems to have put the military of this neighbourhood considerably on their mettle, extra drill, big gun practice and the preparing of torpedo cables being now the order of the day.

One of the Customs and Excise staff died rather suddenly here on the 18th ult. Dr. Anger held a post mortem examination, and found that congestion of the brain was the cause of death. The remains were buried at 7 o'clock the same evening, the Rev Mr. Gould officiating at the grave. All the Europeans stood and on shore, who could get away from their duties, attended the funeral.

I hear that Tan Ah Loon has had another steam launch built in Hongkong for the Tamsui river trade, and that he arrived at Hobo yesterday, having left your port at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant for Tamsui direct.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

The following is the text of the memorial presented to the Royal Commission on Opium, by the British missionaries in China of twenty-five or more years' standing:

We, the undersigned British missionaries, representing different Societies labouring in nearly every province of China, and having all of us had for many years abundant opportunities of observing the effects of opium-smoking upon the Chinese people, beg to lay before the Royal Commission on Opium the following statement of facts in reference to this question:

(1) We believe it to be a fact, established beyond possibility of reasonable doubt, that the consumption of opium in China is exerting a distinctly deteriorating effect upon the Chinese people, physically, socially and morally. Statements to this effect have been repeatedly made in Blue-books and other official documents, on the authority of British officials of high standing, and they are entirely corroborated by our own personal observation. The Protestant missionary body in China has twice, by its representatives assembled in Conference, and including men of various nationalities, and of many different Churches, unanimously passed resolutions condemning emphatically the use of opium by the Chinese for other than medicinal purposes, and deploring the connection of Great Britain with the opium trade. [See "The Records of the Missionary Conference, held at Shanghai," 1887, and ditto, 1890.]

(2) It is a fact, which cannot be reasonably disputed, that the conscience of the Chinese people as a whole is distinctly opposed to the opium habit. It is continually classed, in common conversation and in books, with fornication and gambling. Sir Rutherford Alcock, some time her Majesty's Minister in China, when examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, spoke of the universality of the belief among the Chinese that, whenever a man takes to smoking opium, it will probably be the impoverishment and ruin of his family—a popular feeling which is universal both amongst those who are addicted to it, who always consider themselves as moral criminals, and amongst those who abstain from it. [See Report, *East India Finance*, 1877 (36th), page 278.] We ourselves have never met with Chinese who defended the practice as morally harmless, but we have heard it unapologetically condemned by the Chinese, times without number. The Missions with which we are respectively associated invariably refuse to admit opium-smokers to Church membership, but in so doing they are only acting in accordance with the general sentiment of the Chinese, Christian and non-Christian alike, which always stigmatises the habit of opium-smoking as vicious.

(3) It is a fact that the opium trade, though now no longer contraband, is highly injurious not only to China, but also to the fair name of Great Britain. The past history and the present enormous extent of the opium trade with India, produces, as we can testify from personal experience, suspicion and dislike in the minds of the Chinese people towards foreigners in general. On the other hand, the attitude of hostility towards opium, which foreign missionaries are known to maintain, is approved and duly appreciated by the Chinese of all classes, as we have often found in our intercourse with the people.

(4) It is an indisputable fact that the opium imported from India is neither required for medicinal purposes in China nor generally used for these purposes, and hence we regard the importation as being wholly prejudicial to the well-being of the Chinese people.

In view of these facts the undersigned venture respectfully to express the earnest hope that the Royal Commissioners will embody in their Report a united recommendation to Her Majesty that the Indian Government should immediately restrict the Indian production of opium to the supply of what is needed for medicinal purposes in India and elsewhere. With our long and sad experience of the injurious effects of opium consumption on the Chinese people, we cannot but feel the gravest apprehensions as to what the effects of the opium habit on other lands are likely to be. We are quite aware that some medical and other testimony has been given to India, designed to show that the consumption of opium by the people of India is not accompanied with the same disastrous consequences that we have all witnessed for ourselves in China, but we are glad to know that strong testimony has also been given to India, of a contrary kind, for we are of opinion that a longer and wider range of experience will certainly show that opium is as injurious to all other races as it has been proved to be to the Chinese. Opium is rightly classed in England amongst dangerous poisons, and it is so regarded in other countries, and we cannot believe that what is a dangerous poison to the greater part of the human race, can only be a harmless stimulant to other parts of the race. We are convinced that if ever the day should come when opium is as widely consumed in India as it is now in China, the result will be as lamentable there as we know it to be here.

In submitting this memorial, which we believe expresses the opinion of nearly every Protestant missionary in China, without distinction of nation or Church, and of the whole native Protestant Christian Community, consisting now of several tens of thousands of persons, we beg to say that we are actuated by feelings of the deepest loyalty to her Majesty the Empress of India, and by the most profound desire for the truest well-being of her Indian dominions, not less than by the desire to see the curse of opium removed from China. We hold as beyond all shadow of doubt the conviction that thrones and dominions are established by righteousness, and that any source of revenue, however large, that is morally indefensible, tends only in the end to the weakening of the Empire and the impoverishment of its resources. Signed:

J. S. Burdon, Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong; G. E. Maule, Bishop of the Church of England in Mid-China; Wm. Milbourn, Chairman, London Missionary Society, Shanghai; J. Chalmers,

London Missionary Society, Hongkong; Hudson Taylor, Director, China Inland Mission; Griffith John, Chairman, London Missionary Society, Hankow; J. MacGowan, London Missionary Society, Amoy; H. L. Mackenzie, Presbyterian Church of England Mission, Shanghai; David Hill, Wesleyan Missionary Society, Chairman of the Wanchang District; Evan Bryant, London Missionary Society, Peking; G. Owen, London Missionary Society, and Pastor of Uri in Church, Amoy; J. W. Stevenson, China Inland Mission, Shanghai.

We certify that the above signatures have all been authorised by the persons whose names are given, and that the authorisations are in our possession.

Arnold Foster, London Mission, Hankow; A. Hudson Bromhall, China Inland Mission, Hankow; Gilbert G. Warren, Wesleyan Mission, Hankow.

Hankow, April 17.

THE DERBY DAY.

In the House of Commons on June 5th Mr. Macleod was loudly cheered by the Opposition on rising to move "That this House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday." The hon. member greatly regretted that the leader of the House had not been able to reply to a question put at the previous sitting in connection with the adjournment. No doubt the right hon. gentleman's longer Parliamentary experience gave him sufficient reason for having declined. Still Mr. Macleod thought, looking at the matter from the point of view of members who had not always voted against the Government and for the sake of the officials of the House—(Oh, and laughter)—he might have reasonably assented to "one day's holiday"—(Laughter)—and he said that when they wanted to do honour to the Prime Minister, for whom they all had such a regard—(Ironical Ministerial cheers and laughter)—as the great supporter of our national sports, (Renewed laughter.) He quite admitted that the right hon. gentleman and himself were not so young as they had been many years ago (Laughter). To him it was a matter of perfect indifference whether the House met on this day or not; he had the Derby to go to. (Loud laughter.) He had not missed for thirty years, and was going to miss it at the advanced period of life. (Laughter.) He looked to the Derby as the exact specimen of all our national sports. He could say, as Lord Elcho had once said, that he had never had a bet on the occasion in his life, and therefore, as a churchwarden—(Loud laughter)—and a member of the House of Laymen of the province of York—(Renewed laughter)—he saw no harm in his going to see a national sport, and he trusted on highly moral principles. (Laughter.) He sincerely wished the right hon. gentleman (Sir W. Harcourt) had consented to go down in the special train to-morrow.

Mr. Chaplin (who was hailed with Opposition cheers) rose to second the motion. He was delighted to learn that his hon. friend was going to the Derby, but he wanted to say one word of warning. He hoped he would take care to get a "pair" before he went, as he was sure to be carrying his moulton. (Hear, hear.) If he were asked why the House should adjourn for the Derby he would reply because of the importance of preserving a first-rate breed of horses in this country. Good horses, and especially those able to carry weights like the Chancellor of the Exchequer—(Laughter)—were important to our welfare; and as long as racing was maintained in this country we should secure an excellent source of revenue. Considering that the Prime Minister was the owner of the Derby favourite, one which, to judge by all appearances, had the greatest certainty in the world of winning—(Laughter)—he (Mr. Chaplin) was entitled to say, as had been said before, England expects the Liberal party to go to Epsom. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government were trustees of the whole time of the House, and it was necessary for him to consider was whether giving up one day to attendance at the Derby would be in conformity with the trust. He was sorry to say they had come to the conclusion that it would not. The last speaker held that it was necessary for the House of Commons to go to the Derby in order to keep up the breed of horses in this country. But if all he wanted was encouragement for such a bodies, he should remember that there were three estates of the realm, the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons. He could have the undivided encouragement of the two first, who never did business on Wednesday. (Laughter.) Moreover, as long as persons like himself flourished, encouragement to maintain the best breed of horses would never be lacking. (Laughter and cheers.)

The House divided—
For the adjournment..... 160
Against..... 246

Majority against..... 86

An amusing incident took place in the House of Commons on 6th inst. a slip of paper, evidently containing the result of the race for the Derby, was handed to the Solicitor-General, and passed by him to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had just resumed his seat after expressing regret that he had, by prematurely announcing a concession on the Finance Bill, encouraged a continuance of the discussion. Sir William Harcourt threw the slip across the table to the leader of the Opposition, remarking *voilà vos* that "perhaps it would be better to be honest than that." The "Hear, hear" which came from various parts of the House when it was gathered that the Prime Minister's horse had won testified to the popular character of the victory.

A large number of members of the House of Commons were present at the Derby. With exceedingly few exceptions, they were paired, and therefore, relieved from attendance on the day's proceedings in the House of Commons. Nevertheless, a considerable number began to arrive in the Lobby just before five o'clock. They were unanimous in describing the gathering at Epsom as one of the largest ever seen. The enthusiasm excited among the multitude when Lord Rosebery led the winning horse back from the post, they speak of as unparalleled.

HOW TO TURN BACK THE CLOCK.

"What time is it, Maggie?" said John, with an uneasy sense that he ought to be on his homeward way.

"I'll go and look," she answered. Stepping quietly into the kitchen the girl pushed the clock back an hour, and returning, said, "It's only half-past nine by our clock; you can stay an hour longer."

So John stayed, for lovers are never eager to part, and he needed no coaxing. The next morning, however, he overheard himself, and Maggie's father, at his breakfast, having missed the train, he intended to journey by that day, wondering how the good old clock could have lost an hour in the night. But Maggie didn't explain. She meant to set it right again before going to bed, but forgot, which shows once more what everybody should remember—that we can set back the clock, but we cannot set back the time.

All the same it is possible occasionally to regain lost time. In a woman's letter recently received, I find this sentence: "I lay till 2 o'clock, and then I was up at 2 o'clock." And if she did so she looked

she was to all practical purposes ten years younger. For, although a clock face looks the same no matter what time it is, a human face doesn't. That changes with the condition of the "works," or the life behind it.

The letter goes on thus: "In the spring of 1883 I felt weak and low. I had a bad taste in the mouth and a thick slimy phlegm covered my mouth and tongue. I was sick in the morning, retching and vomiting a watery fluid. I had great pain in the head and was very weary, being at times so bad I could hardly stand upon my feet. After eating the simplest food I had dreadful pain in my chest, and a tightness across the chest and sides. For hours together I have at before the fire, rubbing my chest to try and get relief. I had great pain in the left side and palpitation of the heart, and could get but little sleep at night on account of it."

"Gradually I grew weaker and weaker until I could scarcely walk about the house, and but for the necessity of attending to my family, I should have been laid up. My life was a burden, and a misery to me, and I often wished myself dead."

"Sometimes better and at other times worse; this was my general condition for ten years, during which long period of suffering I was treated by the doctor, and took every kind of medicine I could hear of, but got no better."

"In November, 1890, I read in a book of a medicine called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from Mr. E. Banks, the chemist. After I had taken a few doses I found my food agreed with me better. I kept on with the Syrup and gradually gained strength. I had become so thin and emaciated through all those years of suffering that it took time to fully restore me. But I am now in better health than I ever was in my life, and my recovery has astonished my friends. They tell me I look ten years younger than I did for taking the Syrup. How I wish I had known of it years sooner! My husband and friends had given up all hope of my getting better, but none of us knew of Mother Seigel's Syrup."

"On mentioning to the Rev. E. Harries, the Vicar of Christ Church, what had wrought the cure, he said I should write and let the proprietors know what the Syrup had done for me, so as to benefit others. You may publish this statement as you think proper, and I will gladly answer inquiries. Yours truly, (signed) Mrs. Elizabeth Greenhalgh, 21, Rutland Street, Newtown, Pendlebury (near Manchester), May 14th, 1892."

Thus was this good woman enabled—not to turn back her nominal age, but what was better—to recover the priceless treasure of health, without which neither youth nor age has any comfort. Her malady was the same wretched indigestion and dyspepsia, the cure of all ages and nations.—[Advt.]

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases. Read the following:—"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach, thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil."—D. P. KEENE, L.R.C.S., Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—Advt.

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THIS HOTEL will be CLOSED for BOARD and LODGING on MONDAY, the 16th instant, but the BAR and BILLIARD-ROOM will remain in OPEN until FURTHER NOTICE.

WM. FARMER, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

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THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

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Dinner.....".....\$1.75.....".....\$20
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Breakfast, Dinner and Dinner.....\$45
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W. THOMAS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894.

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Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00

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 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, sales and buyers.
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 Vanpore Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 15 per share.
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 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$258 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65, buyers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$33, buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$48, sales and buyers.
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.
 China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$48, sales and buyers.
MINING.
 Panama Mining Co. (Ordinary)—\$61 per share, sales and buyers.
 Panama Mining Co. (Preference)—\$1.60 per share, buyers.
 The Rand Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.25 per share, buyers.
 The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.00 per share, sellers.
 Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$80 per share, sellers.
 The Jelutong Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$1.75, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$3 per share, nominal.
 Gen. Phipps & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$37 per share, buyers.
 Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.
HOTELS.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$11 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
 The Shumson Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
LANDS AND BUILDING.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$12, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24 per share, sellers.
 Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.
 Dalton, Crickbank & Co., Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.
MISCELLANEOUS.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.
 H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$78 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$51, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4.75, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$70, buyers.
 Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
 On London—Bank, T. T. 2/0 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/1
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2
 Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1 1/2
 On Paris—Bank, T. T. 2/53
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/53
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/58
 On India—T. T. 195
 On Demand 195 1/2
 On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. 7 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 7 1/2
 Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.40
 Silver (per oz.) 28 1/2

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
 Mr. A. Andzone. Mr. J. Kinghorn.
 Rev. S. A. Bayle. Mr. R. Lyall.
 Mr. P. C. Birch. Mr. C. E. Mehta.
 Mr. T. Blamay. Mr. T. Mitchell.
 Mr. T. B. Cunningham. Captain E. E. Peck.
 Mr. F. Danenberg. Mr. F. E. Shean.
 Mr. W. A. Duff. Mr. W. Whitley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.
 Dr. Hearblock. Mr. MacLennan.
 Miss Coe. Dr. Meaden.
 Mr. H. L. Dalrymple. Mr. Medhurst.
 Mr. C. E. Hancock. Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
 Mr. D. H. D. Mr. W. Nicolle.
 Mr. J. Dowling. Mr. W. Parfitt.
 Mr. J. Ferguson. Mrs. Perkins.
 Mr. Geo. Fenwick. Mrs. Robinson and children.
 Dr. Forbe. Mr. F. H. Slaght.
 Mr. Fullerton. Mr. & Mrs. A. Fladway.
 Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton. Mr. & Mrs. A. Fladway.
 Mr. W. S. Harrison. Mr. & Mrs. A. Fladway.
 Mr. Geo. Holmes. Mr. & Mrs. A. Fladway.
 Mr. Jones. Mr. & Mrs. A. Fladway.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 14th instant at 6.30 p.m., and may be expected here on the 17th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 28th ultimo.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, on the 7th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Sikh* left Tacoma and Victoria, B.C., on the 3rd instant for Yokohama, Kobe and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 15th instant.
 The "Glen" line steamer *Glenorchy*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and may be expected here on the 17th.
 The "Ben" line steamer *Benlomond*, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and may be expected here on the 18th.
 The China Mutual steamer *Kaitou*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and may be expected here on the 19th.

The N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here on the 16th.
 The China Mutual steamer *Onia*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 11th instant, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 29th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
 13th July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

The N. G. I. steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 8th inst^{ant}, and may be expected here on the 26th.

The China Mutual steamer *Oonfa*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 11th inst^{ant}, and may be considered due at Singapore on or about the 29th.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.